Agenda Item 1.6	**Additional spectrum to fixed-satellite service in the band 10 – 17 GHz**

EACO:
Supports studies to find possible additional primary allocations to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth) of250 MHz in the range between 10 GHz and 17 GHz in Region 1 and protection of existing services in the identified bands.

ECCAS:
Les résultats des études de l'UIT-R permettront de prendre position en tenant compte des utilisations nationales des bandes visées. Toutefois, les bandes à éviter sont : 10 GHz, 12 GHz, 14/15 GHz et 18 GHz en raison de leur forte utilisation pour les liaisons capillaires urbaines (Liens entre BTS)

SADC:
Opening new bands for FSS (Ku-band) may provide additional space segment capacity, which could be beneficial for the SADC region.

SUDAN:
- Sudan is continue reviewing studies
- Emphasis protestation of the existing services and not to impose any restrictions to the existing services in the candidate bands.

NIGERIA:
Nigeria supports new allocation of the 250 MHz in the bands 10-17 GHz for FSS applications provided it doesn`t interfere with existing frequency bands listed below for terrestrial microwave link 10.168-11.685, 12.765-13.227 & 14.417-15.341 GHz and 13.25-13.4GHz & 15.4-15.7 GHz for aviation.

Chapter 4 - Compilations [Satellite services---1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9.1,1.9.2, 1.10]

ALGERIA:
L'Administration algérienne examine avec attention la question de l'attribution de 250 MHz au service fixe par satellite dans la gamme 10 – 17 GHz. Elle est d'avis que le choix des portions de spectre pour cette attribution doit se faire en garantissant la protection des services existants et en leur évitant des contraintes supplémentaires.
A ce titre, elle suit de près les études de partage et de compatibilité au sein des groupes de travail concernés et considère qu'il serait judicieux que l'attribution additionnelle envisagée corresponde à une extension dans les bandes déjà attribuées au SFS.

Avanti:
It would be useful for Region 1 (e.g. in Africa) countries to obtain additional 250 MHz bandwidth as primary allocations between 10 GHz and 17 GHz for FSS satellite services to support new GEO satellite systems.

SES:
Ku band is key to addressing consumer market directly due to small receiver antennas. Urges African countries to support the primary allocation 250MHz in the range between 10 GHz and 17 GHz in Region 1.

ICAO:
To oppose any new fixed satellite service allocation unless it has been demonstrated through agreed studies that there will be no impact on aviation use of the relevant frequency band.

<u>African Preliminary View</u>

- Africa supports allocation in the band 10-17GHz for FSS, but existing bands utilization should be protected, and specific bands will be identified after studies are completed

Agenda Item 1.7	Fixed satellite service in the band 5 091 – 5 150 MHz

EACO:
Supports studies on technical and operational issues relating to sharing of this band between new systems of the aeronautical radionavigation service and the FSS providing feeder links of the non-GSO systems in the MSS (Earth-to-space).
ECCAS:
Attendre les résultats des études de l'UIT-R avant d'émettre un avis
SADC:
SADC may support the proposed studies in the use of this band between the allocated services.
SUDAN:
Sudan reviewing the current studies on assessment of the coexistence between the new systems of aeronautical radionavigation and fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) in the band 5 091-5 150.
NIGERIA:
Nigeria supports the co-existence of the FSS in the band 5091-5150 MHz provided it does not interfere with the existing Microwave Landing System operating in the band 5031-5090 MHz
ALGERIA:
L'Administration algérienne est pour le suivi des études actuelles visant à définir la possibilité de coexistence entre les nouveaux systèmes du service radionavigation aéronautique, le service mobile aéronautique et le service fixe par satellite (T-E) dans la bande de fréquences 5 091 – 5 150 MHz.
ICAO:
Support the removal of date limitations on the fixed satellite service (FSS) allocation in the frequency band 5091 – 5150 MHz subject to:
• the retention of the aeronautical protections contained in Resolution 114 (WRC-12).
• improving the flexibility for managing the allowed FSS satellite noise temperature increase by the aeronautical mobile (R) and aeronautical radionavigation services operating in the band 5 091-5 150 MHz.
Inmarsat:
Supports in principle efforts to improve the satellite coordination process.

<u>African Preliminary view:</u>

- To await the results of the studies before taking a view/position

Agenda Item 1.8	Earth stations located on board of vessels

EACO:

- Review the provisions relating to ESVs which operate in the FSS in the uplink bands 5925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz: ***Follow up studies on review of the provisions relating to ESVs which operate in the FSS in the uplink bands 5925-6 425MHz and 14-14.5 GHz***
- Possible modifications to Resolution 902 (WRC-03) in order to reflect current ESV technologies and technical characteristics that are being used or planned to be used, while protecting the other services: ***Follow up studies on modifications to Resolution 902 (WRC-03) in order to reflect current ESV technologies and technical characteristics that are being used or planned to be used, while protecting the other services***

ECCAS:
Il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à soutenir les nouvelles dispositions qui tiennent compte des évolutions technologiques. Toutefois, des délais de transition doivent être accordés pour tenir compte de l'amortissement des systèmes existants.

SADC:

SADC will support revisions to Res. 902 (WRC-03) and continuation of studies of possible alternative approaches in order to reflect the current ESV applications provided that PTP links are protected.

SUDAN:
Review the current studies and support consideration of the review of the provisions relating to earth stations located on board vessels, operating in the fixed-satellite service in the uplink bands 5 925-6 425 MHz and 14-14.5 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 909 (WRC-12).

ALGERIA:
L'Administration algérienne suit attentivement les travaux sur ce point et est pour l'examen des dispositions réglementaires applicables aux stations terriennes à bord des navires dans les liaisons montantes (5925- 6425 MHz et 14-14,5 MHz. Elle estime qu'il est primordial de garder les distances de séparation telles qu'elles sont actuellement et prévoir un délai suffisant pour la mise

en application de la décision que sera prise par le CMR-15.

To put a reasonable time of implementation after the decision that will be taken by WRC-15

BENIN:
Agreement of administrations should be requested before any implementation decision is taken.

Africa Preliminary view:

- Issue 1: Review of the provision related to ESV.
- Issue 2: Modification of Res.902 (WRC-03)
- To support review and modification of resolutions, however the actual review and modification to be decided at any appropriate time.
- To consider the various options at an appropriate time in particular after the results of the studies

Agenda Item 1.9.1	**Additional spectrum to fixed-satellite service in the band 7 and 8 GHz bands**

EACO:

- Possible new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space): ***Support ongoing studies and protection of existing services***
- Regulatory studies in order to enable compatibility with systems of other services: ***Support ongoing studies and protection of existing services***

ECCAS:

S'opposer à toute attribution additionnelle si les résultats des études de l'UIT-R établissent qu'il y 'aura une incidence négative sur les réseaux terrestres dans les bandes 7150-7250 MHz et 8400-8500 MHz

SADC:

SADC supports the on-going ITU-R studies with a view of making a new allocation to the FSS in the bands 7 150-7 250 MHz ("L7") (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz ("U8") (Earth-to-space) and a new allocation to the MMSS in the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 025-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space), on condition that no undue constraints are imposed to the services already allocated in these frequency bands. In addition SADC also supports the application of pfd "hard limits" in Article 21 (see No. 5.461) for the FSS (space-to-Earth) allocation.

SUDAN:

Support not to allocate new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space). Reason: these two bands are heavily used by the fixed services

Continue following ongoing studies in WP 4A.

GUINEA:

Pending the results of ongoing studies, Guinea is not in favour of the additional allocation of these bands to other services because these are already widely exploited by the fixed and mobile services land.

Chapter 4 - Compilations [Satellite services---1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9.1,1.9.2, 1.10]

NIGERIA:
Nigeria does not support the new allocation to the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space) due to heavy usage of existing terrestrial microwave links in the range 7 121-7 737 MHz and 8 286 – 8 488 MHz

ALGERIA:
Considérant que les bandes de fréquences 7 150-7 250 MHz et 8 400-8 500 MHz sont intensivement utilisées en particulier par le service fixe de terre, l'Administration algérienne exprime son objection à une nouvelle attribution au service fixe par satellite dans les bandes en question.

African Preliminary View:

- Not in favour of the allocation of this band because of the heavy usage in Africa of terrestrial services in this band, however, when the studies are complete, the region may reconsider this view.

Agenda Item 1.9.2	**Additional spectrum to maritime-mobile satellite service in the 7 and 8 GHz bands**

EACO:

- Possible new allocations to the maritime-mobile satellite service in the frequency bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz: ***Support ongoing studies and protection of existing services***
- Regulatory studies in order to enable compatibility with systems of other services: ***Support ongoing studies and protection of existing services***

ECCAS:

Le refus de l'introduction du service mobile par satellite dans les bandes 7 375-7 750 MHz et 8 025-8 400 MHz, pourrait être indiqué

SADC:

SADC propose the adoption of appropriate pfd "hard limits" in Article 21 see No. **5.461**) for the space-to-Earth allocation.

SUDAN:

1. Support not to allocate the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime-mobile satellite service.
2. Continue following the current studies in WP 4C

GUINEA:

Pending the results of ongoing studies, Guinea is not in favour of the additional allocation of these bands to other services because these are already widely exploited by the fixed and mobile services land.

NIGERIA:

Nigeria does not support new allocation in the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime-mobile satellite service and additional regulatory measures due to existing remote sensing satellite downlinks in the range 8 115.8 - 8 284.2 MHz

Chapter 4 - Compilations [Satellite services---1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9.1,1.9.2, 1.10]

ALGERIA:
Les bandes de fréquences 7 375-7 750 MHz et 8 025-8 400 MHz étant intensivement utilisées en Algérie par le service fixe de terre, l'Administration algérienne n'est pas favorable à l'attribution des bandes en question au service mobile maritime par satellite.

African Preliminary View:

- Not in favour of the allocation of this band because of the heavy usage in Africa of terrestrial services, however, when the studies are complete, the region may reconsider this view.

Agenda Item 1.10	**Additional spectrum to mobile satellite service in the band 22 - 26 GHz**

EACO:

- Additional allocations to MSS within 22-26GHz band: ***Support ongoing studies to identify new allocations to MSS in 22-26 GHz band***
- Protection of existing services within the identified bands: ***Support protection of existing services***

ECCAS:

En attendant l'identification des bandes adéquates, il serait important de soutenir toute initiative qui pourrait résulter des études visant à attribuer des portions du spectre entre 22 GHz et 26 GHz au service mobile par satellite

SADC:

SADC should support the study and identification of spectrum for MSS for broadband applications, including for IMT, in this frequency range considering the potential benefits such systems could bring the region. At the same time, the current and future use of the 23 GHz and 26 GHz frequency bands should be protected.

SUDAN:

Sudan administration support not to allocate the frequencies of the bands 22 GHz to 26 GHz to the mobile-satellite service.
Reason: most frequencies of the band 22 GHz to 26 GHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile service on a primary basis.
Continue following the current studies in WP 4C.

NIGERIA:

Nigeria does not support additional spectrum allocations for the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, including the satellite component for broadband applications, and International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), within the frequency range from 22 GHz to 26 GHz due to existing terrestrial microwave assignments in the range 21.2275-23.5725 GHz and 24.5630 – 26.4380 GHz. 24.25–24.65 GHz for aviation.

Chapter 4 - Compilations [Satellite services---1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9.1,1.9.2, 1.10]

ALGERIA:
La gamme 22-26 GHz est utilisée principalement et intensivement par les stations des services fixe et mobile de terre à titre primaire. La préoccupation première de l'Administration algérienne est la protection de ces services.

Elle n'appuie donc pas une attribution additionnelle au service mobile par satellite et suit avec attention les études de partage et de cohabitation avec le service mobile par satellite qui s'effectuent au sein des commissions de travail de l'UIT-R.

GUINEA:
Support position made by ECCAS considering the heavy usage in their country in the mentioned band.

AVANTI:
Avanti does not support allocation of additional MSS allocations especially on 25.5-26 GHz (which is important for EESS).
Any new MSS allocation in 22 – 26 GHz, will jeopardise protection of EDRS inter-satellite systems and new BSS feeder links in 24 / 25 GHz.

ICAO:
To oppose any new mobile satellite service allocation unless it has been demonstrated through agreed studies that there will be no impact on aviation use in the 24.25 – 24.65 GHz frequency band in Regions 2 and 3.

African Preliminary View:

- Not in favor for a new allocation in 22-26GHz bands, due to extensive use of those bands by fixed and mobile terrestrial services in Africa. However, the region may review this preliminary view based on the outcomes of sharing studies in those bands.